

REMARKS

Claims 1-4 been amended for clarity and to recite that the program information displaying device displays the program information which is specified by the program range, and that the program information is displayed in the second display mode in response to a received instruction from a mode specifying device. Support for these amendments are found throughout the specification and drawings at least, for example, in the Abstract and paragraphs [0066-0072], and at Fig. 6, elements 65. Applicant submits that no new matter has been added.

Claim Rejections

Claims 1, 3, 5 and 6 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Pat. No. 6,577,350 to Proehl *et al.* ("Proehl") in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,481,011 to Lemmons ("Lemmons"). Claims 2 and 4 been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over parole in view of Lemmons and further in view of U.S. Pat. No. 6,344,880 to Takahashi *et al.* ("Takahashi"). Applicant traverses these rejections.

Applicant submits that Proehl, either alone or in combination with Lemmons and/or Takahashi, does not disclose or suggest the program range on the first program table, as recited in the claims. The Examiner alleges that Proehl discloses the first program table and the second program table in FIG. 10, FIG. 11 and FIG. 12.

As can be seen in the first portion of Applicant's Fig. 6, reproduced below, there is a frame 65 described with a bold line. This frame 65, which is described as a whole display cursor 65 in the non-limiting exemplary embodiment, is a "program range" recited in the amended claims. This program range is moveable as indicated by the dashed line frame 66.

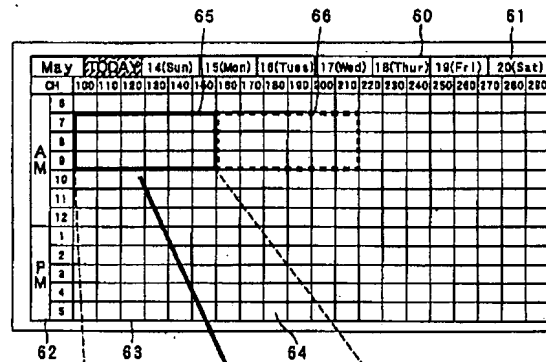


FIG. 6 (first portion)

The second program table indicates program information specified by the program range. For example, in the second portion of FIG. 6 reproduced below, program information specified by the program range 65 is indicated by the bold line frame in the second program table.

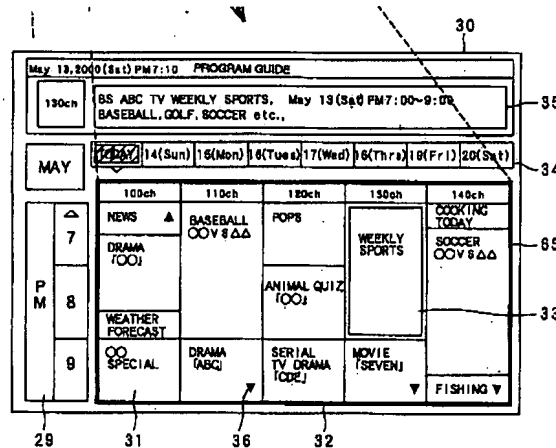


FIG. 6 (second portion)

Proehl, on the other hand, discloses that at a higher level of detail where more program information is presented, station abbreviation are used in place of logs, such as is shown in FIG. 12. FIG. 12 shows a 6 hour program display that includes 10 channels of programming. Preferably, the user accesses this guide by pressing a zoom out function while in the 1.5 hour view of the EPG (column 8, lines 2-8). The Examiner interprets the table which spans 6-hours described in FIG. 12 as the first program table.

Applicant submits that FIG. 12 of Proehl is used only for explaining how the station is indicated. This paragraph merely says that the station logs shown in FIG. 11 change to the station abbreviation in FIG. 12.

Further, Proehl's vague reference to "a zoom in operation" regarding FIG. 12 fails to describe which range is zoomed in the table described in FIG. 11.

Moreover, there is no idea about "program range" in Proehl. The program range recited by Applicant is moved on the first program table by the moving device as shown in FIG. 6. In other words, a user can select a program range on the first program table to see detailed program information in a certain time range or channel range. After selecting the program range, the detailed program information is displayed on the second program table. Therefore, it is unnecessary to adjust a time range or channel range on the second program table.

On the other hand, Proehl does not disclose which range is zoomed-in or zoomed-out in FIG. 10, FIG. 11, FIG. 12 and the corresponding disclosure in the description. See column 7, line 4 - column 8, line 26. As disclosed by Proehl, it is necessary to adjust a time range or channel range on the table described in FIG. 11 or FIG. 12.

One of ordinary skill in the art can easily understand that since Proehl uses a zoom function, a user has to slide only one side of a time bar or a channel bar and cannot slide all four side at the same time. However, Applicant's claimed program range can be freely moved on the first program table.

Neither Lemmons nor Takahashi cure the deficiencies of Proehl. The Examiner relies on Lemmons to allegedly disclose that colors are used to distinguish program genres, and on Takahashi to allegedly disclose a pop-up display. However neither Lemmons nor Takahashi

disclose or suggest the program range on the first program table deficient in Proehl. Even if one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made had been motivated to combine the references, the combination would still not result in the features claimed by Applicant. Thus, claims 1-6 are patentable over Proehl in combination with Lemmons and Takahashi.

Conclusion

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain in issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a personal or telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

The USPTO is directed and authorized to charge all required fees, except for the Issue Fee and the Publication Fee, to Deposit Account No. 19-4880. Please also credit any overpayments to said Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,



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